

9-10-1980

## Hokuriku Japan-America Cultural Society

Mike Mansfield 1903-2001

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### Recommended Citation

Mansfield, Mike 1903-2001, "Hokuriku Japan-America Cultural Society" (1980). *Mike Mansfield Speeches*. 1556.  
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Pres. Ueda, Director Hatta, Exec. Secy Kitamura

~~AKAGAWA~~  
Ohtake

ADDRESS BY U.S. AMBASSADOR MIKE MANSFIELD  
HOKURIKU JAPAN-AMERICA CULTURAL SOCIETY  
KANAZAWA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1980

Mrs. Mansfield and I wish to thank the Hokuriku Japan-America Cultural Society for this invitation to visit Kanazawa and to participate in this happy occasion. This is our first visit to the back of Japan and from what we have seen and heard thus far on our journey this part of Japan seems to be in front in many things.

I appreciate this opportunity to be with you. I think your twentieth anniversary is symbolic of just where Japanese-American relations are today and this may be a good opportunity to review some basic features of our partnership. Our two countries have experienced some of the most eventful years in the history of our bilateral relationship -- and this relationship has improved, and stood the test of time. While we may have periodic problems over individual issues, as close friends will, and while these problems may monopolize the attention of newspaper headlines and television commentators, our relationship is fundamentally sound. One of the factors contributing to the deepening of our relationship is the role increasingly being played by groups such as yours. The involvement of private citizens



IN THE IMPORTANT TASK OF DIPLOMACY IS TOO IMPORTANT TO BE LEFT JUST TO DIPLOMATS AND HAS BECOME A VITAL INGREDIENT IN OUR OVERALL RELATIONSHIP. PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE DIPLOMACY AND CULTURAL CONTACTS INITIATED AND CARRIED OUT BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS ARE SIGNIFICANT. BILATERAL RELATIONS SUCH AS OURS ARE SO MULTIFACETED THAT THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF EVERYONE IN OUR TWO COUNTRIES SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED. BECAUSE OUR RELATIONSHIP IS SO MULTIDIMENSIONAL, ITS FULL POTENTIAL AND ITS FULL REWARDS CANNOT BE BROUGHT TO LIFE SIMPLY BY CLOSE AMICABLE RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR POLITICAL LEADERS AND BUREAUCRATS ALONE.

— TWENTY YEARS AGO THE HOKURIKU JAPAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL SOCIETY SET OUT TO INTRODUCE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF MY COUNTRY TO JAPANESE IN THIS REGION AND TO BRING OUR TWO PEOPLES CLOSER TOGETHER THROUGH THE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS. FROM LONG AGO, THERE WAS GREAT INTEREST, I KNOW, AMONG JAPANESE IN THIS AREA ABOUT THE UNITED STATES AND THINGS AMERICAN. I AM HAPPY TO SAY THAT IN RECENT YEARS, THERE HAS BEEN A GREAT INCREASE IN JAPAN AND ITS SOCIETY AND CULTURE. JAPANESE STUDIES IN THE U.S. CAN NOW BE CLASSIFIED AS A GROWTH INDUSTRY. THERE ARE MORE AMERICANS STUDYING THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE; MORE AMERICANS INTERESTED IN VISITING YOUR COUNTRY; AND MORE SEMINARS BEING HELD IN THE U.S. WITH JAPANESE STUDIES AS THE CENTRAL TOPIC FOR DISCUSSION. AS A MATTER OF FACT, AT THIS VERY MOMENT, AT



A SEMINAR ON JAPANESE STUDIES BEING HELD AT SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY, I WILL BE GIVING A SPEECH BY VIDEOTAPE BEFORE THE ASSEMBLED GUESTS.

AS A RESULT OF THE GROWING INTEREST IN ASIAN STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES, AMERICANS ARE BEGINNING TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION. NO AREA OF THE WORLD IS MORE IMPORTANT TO OUR FUTURE WELL-BEING THAN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION, AND NO SINGLE NATION IS MORE IMPORTANT AS A FRIEND, TRADING PARTNER AND ALLY THAN JAPAN. OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH JAPAN IS THE CORNERSTONE OF OUR POLICY IN ASIA AND A KEY ELEMENT OF OUR GLOBAL POSITION. AMERICA USED TO PAY TOO MUCH ATTENTION TO WESTERN EUROPE AND NOT ENOUGH ATTENTION TO THE PACIFIC, JAPAN AND EAST ASIA. I SUPPOSE THAT IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE BECAUSE MOST OF OUR PEOPLE COME FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC SO THE PULL IS THERE, BUT THE PUSH IS OUT IN THIS DIRECTION.

WHEN GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS INAUGURATED AS OUR FIRST PRESIDENT, THERE WERE 13 AMERICAN CLIPPERS<sup>ships</sup> IN CANTON HARBOR. SINCE THAT TIME THE PUSH HAS BEEN EVER WESTWARD -- THE MIDDLE WEST, THE NORTHWEST, THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, TEXAS, CALIFORNIA, ALASKA, HAWAII, THE PHILIPPINES -- EVER WESTWARD TO THE ORIENT AND IT IS OUT HERE -- IN THE PACIFIC AND EAST ASIA -- WHERE OUR FUTURE LIES.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PACIFIC, JAPAN AND EAST ASIA, I THINK, IS ONLY GRADUALLY BECOMING RECOGNIZED, AND AS



FAR AS BUSINESS IS CONCERNED THE BEST OPPORTUNITIES ARE OUT HERE. AMERICAN BUSINESS HAS ABOUT 168 BILLION DOLLARS INVESTED OVERSEAS -- ONLY 5 BILLION IN JAPAN, 18 BILLION IN EAST ASIA, BUT THE RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS AVERAGE 18 PERCENT, COMPARED TO A WORLDWIDE AVERAGE OF 14.5 PERCENT, AND THE TREND IS UP.

IN 1975, THERE WERE ONLY 42 BILLION DOLLARS IN TWO-WAY TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN, EAST ASIA AND THE UNITED STATES. LAST YEAR, THE FIGURE WAS 93.6 BILLION DOLLARS AND THE TREND IS UP.

IT MIGHT BE USEFUL FOR US TO EXAMINE MORE CLOSELY THE DIFFERENCES IN CULTURAL TRADITION AND NATURAL ENDOWMENT THAT SOMETIMES BECOME OBSTACLES TO U.S.-JAPAN COOPERATION. INDEED, MANY OF THE FRICTIONS WHICH OCCUR IN OUR RELATIONS CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO A PERCEPTION GAP ARISING IN PART FROM THESE DIFFERENCES. MANY JAPANESE STILL SEE THEMSELVES ESSENTIALLY AS INHABITANTS OF A POOR ISLAND NATION, UNENDOWED WITH NATURAL RESOURCES, THAT MUST TRADE AGGRESSIVELY TO SURVIVE. THEY SEE THE UNITED STATES, ON THE OTHER HAND, AS A GIANT, RESOURCE-RICH NATION THAT COULD CONTINUE TO EXERCISE THE INFLUENCE OVER WORLD EVENTS IT WIELDED IN THE 1950s IF IT ONLY TRIED HARDER. MANY OF MY COUNTRYMEN SEE JAPAN AS AN ECONOMIC JUGGERNAUT, WHOSE PROSPERITY, ORIGINALLY NURTURED BY AMERICAN ASSISTANCE, HAS BEEN MAINTAINED BY CLOSED MARKETS AND RELATIVELY INSIGNIFICANT EXPENDITURES ON DEFENSE. OF COURSE, ALL OF THESE



PERCEPTIONS ARE EXAGGERATIONS OR OVERSIMPLIFICATIONS. HOWEVER, THEY CONTINUE TO HOLD CURRENCY ON BOTH SIDES OF THE PACIFIC, AND THEY MUST BE ADDRESSED CONSTANTLY AND AT ALL LEVELS.

DESPITE THIS PERCEPTION GAP, THE FACT IS THAT, TO QUOTE THE LATE PRIME MINISTER OHIRA, THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN HAVE DEVELOPED AN IMMENSELY "PRODUCTIVE PARTNERSHIP" OVER THE THIRTY-FIVE YEARS THAT HAVE PASSED SINCE THE WAR. PROBLEMS AND FRICTIONS, GAPS IN UNDERSTANDING, REMAIN TO BE RESOLVED. THE IMPORTANT POINT IS THAT NO TWO NATIONS WITH SUCH DIFFERENT HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS HAVE EVER DEVELOPED A MORE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL RELATIONSHIP.

LET ME CITE SOME EXAMPLES:

THE U.S.-JAPAN SECURITY RELATIONSHIP PLAYS A VITAL ROLE IN MAINTAINING PEACE AND STABILITY IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC. JAPAN, OF COURSE, DEPENDS TO A LARGE DEGREE ON U.S. STRATEGIC PROTECTION, BUT FEW AMERICANS REALIZE THE EXTENT OF THE JAPANESE CONTRIBUTION TO OUR MUTUAL DEFENSE EFFORT. THE PAINFUL EXPERIENCE OF WORLD WAR II HAS LEFT POWERFUL DOMESTIC CONSTRAINTS AGAINST THE BUILDUP OF JAPANESE DEFENSE FORCES. BUT NONETHELESS JAPAN HAS INCREASED ITS DEFENSE SPENDING BY AN AVERAGE OF 8 PERCENT ANNUALLY OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS, THE HIGHEST RATE AMONG THE INDUSTRIALIZED DEMOCRACIES, AND MUCH OF THIS HAS GONE



INTO THE PURCHASE OF THE MOST MODERN AIRCRAFT AND OTHER MODERN MILITARY EQUIPMENT. I WOULD POINT OUT THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS ALREADY ENTERED INTO AN AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE OVER 100 F-15s FROM US, 45 ORIONS, ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROL PLANES, AND 8 AWACS COMMAND AND <sup>control</sup>~~PATROL~~ PLANES. THEY ARE ALSO MODERNIZING AND INCREASING THE SIZE OF THEIR NAVY AND GROUND SELF DEFENSE FORCES AND, IN MY OPINION, THEY WILL DO MORE, BUT THEY WILL DO IT ON THEIR OWN RESPONSIBILITY AND BECAUSE OF WHAT THEY RECOGNIZE AS THEIR OWN DEFENSE NEEDS.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IS ALSO MAKING AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO MAINTAINING U.S. FORCES IN JAPAN: THEY NOW PAY CLOSE TO THREE QUARTERS OF A BILLION DOLLARS FOR THIS PURPOSE. AS AN ALLY OF JAPAN, WE ARE NATURALLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE LEVEL OF THE JAPANESE DEFENSE EFFORT, AND WE HAVE INDICATED THAT WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE JAPAN CONTINUE TO MAKE STEADY AND SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN ITS OWN DEFENSE EFFORT, PARTICULARLY IN LIGHT OF THE CHANGING INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. AS EVERY SOVEREIGN NATION MUST, JAPAN WILL, OF COURSE, MAKE ITS OWN DECISIONS REGARDING DEFENSE EXPENDITURES, BUT I AM CONVINCED THAT THE JAPANESE PEOPLE ARE FULLY COGNIZANT OF CURRENT WORLD REALITIES AND WILL COME TO AN APPROPRIATE CONSENSUS.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN HAVE ALSO DEVELOPED THE LARGEST OVERSEAS TRADING RELATIONSHIP IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD, AND BOTH NATIONS HAVE BEEN ENRICHED BY IT. THE



UNITED STATES REMAINS CONCERNED OVER THE CONTINUED, THOUGH LESSENING, IMBALANCE IN OUR OVERALL TRADE AND OVER PROBLEMS IN SPECIFIC SECTORS SUCH AS AUTOMOBILES AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT. HOWEVER, WE SHOULD REMIND OURSELVES THAT JAPAN IS AMERICA'S MOST IMPORTANT OVERSEAS MARKET JUST AS THE U.S. IS JAPAN'S MOST IMPORTANT MARKET. WE DEPEND UPON JAPAN ALMOST AS MUCH AS THE JAPANESE DEPEND UPON US IN THE TRADE AREA, AND CONSUMERS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE PACIFIC WOULD BE THE LOSERS IF THIS TRADE WERE TO DIMINISH DUE TO PROTECTIONIST PRESSURES.

OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS WE HAVE IMPROVED SIGNIFICANTLY THE MECHANISMS AVAILABLE TO US FOR MONITORING AND MANAGING OUR ECONOMIC TIES. WE HAVE ESTABLISHED NEW INSTRUMENTS OF CONSULTATION, RANGING FROM A TRADE FACILITATION COMMITTEE TO A WISE MEN'S GROUP. WE HAVE INCREASED BOTH THE CANDOR AND THE FREQUENCY OF OUR INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS -- THE DAY-TO-DAY CONTACTS AT ALL LEVELS OF OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS WHICH ARE SO ESSENTIAL TO COOPERATIVE RELATIONS. OUR AIM IN ALL OF THIS HAS BEEN TO IDENTIFY PROBLEMS AT AN EARLY STAGE, AND TO SOLVE THEM BEFORE THEY BECOME UNMANAGEABLE. TO FACILITATE THIS IMPORTANT EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO INTRODUCE KANAZAWA AND THE HOKURIKU TO LEADING AMERICAN ECONOMISTS AND OTHER SPECIALISTS. THE AMERICAN CENTER IN NAGOYA WILL PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THIS EFFORT. THE SPECIAL SEMINAR ON JAPAN-U.S. TRADE



RELATIONS LAST OCTOBER IN KANAZAWA WITH ALAN WOLFF, ONE OF OUR TOP ECONOMISTS, CONTRIBUTED TO A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE ISSUES ON BOTH SIDES AND IS AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF THIS KIND OF EFFORT.

~~the~~ WE HAVE EMERGED SUCCESSFULLY FROM A DIFFICULT PERIOD. WE HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL BECAUSE WE HAVE DEALT WITH THE PROBLEMS IN A MUTUAL WAY, OUR INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN JOINT INSTITUTIONS, AND OUR APPROACHES HAVE BEEN COMMON APPROACHES. I THINK THE EXPERIENCE HAS BRED A HEIGHTENED SENSITIVITY ON BOTH SIDES TO THE NEED TO PAY THE CLOSEST ATTENTION TO OUR ECONOMIC TIES -- AND IT HAS ALSO GIVEN US GREATER CONFIDENCE IN OUR ABILITY TO CONTROL EVENTS AND INFLUENCE THE DIRECTIONS IN WHICH OUR ECONOMIC RELATIONS MOVE.

MORE BROADLY, I WANT TO POINT OUT THAT WE WELCOME THE GROWING JAPANESE ROLE IN PROMOTING AN INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH OUR COMMON DEMOCRATIC VALUES CAN PROSPER. THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WORKS CLOSELY WITH US ON A WIDE RANGE OF INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS AT THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND AT THE SUMMIT MEETINGS OF THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED DEMOCRACIES.

THIS CLEAR RECOGNITION OF COMMON INTERESTS AND SHARED RESPONSIBILITIES WITH REGARD TO GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS HAS BEEN, IN MY VIEW, THE MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT IN U.S.- JAPAN RELATIONS IN RECENT YEARS. JAPAN HAS MOVED STEADILY TO EXPAND ITS INFLUENCE ON GLOBAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS, ALMOST



INVARIABLY IN WAYS CLOSELY CONSONANT WITH THE SHARED INTERESTS OF THE INDUSTRIALIZED DEMOCRACIES. DESPITE IMPORTANT ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN IRAN, THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN HIGHLY SUPPORTIVE OF OUR EFFORT TO SECURE THE RELEASE OF THE AMERICAN HOSTAGES -- A RECOGNITION OF OUR SHARED INTEREST IN BUILDING A WORLD IN WHICH SUCH TRAGEDIES DO NOT OCCUR. A SIMILAR RECOGNITION OF COMMON INTEREST HAS LED TO CLOSE U.S.-JAPAN COOPERATION IN DEALING WITH THE AFGHANISTAN CRISIS -- DESPITE JAPAN'S UNDERSTANDABLE CONCERN WITH PRESERVING AMICABLE RELATIONS AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ITS NEAR NEIGHBOR, THE SOVIET UNION. JAPAN HAS DEMONSTRATED AN EQUAL WILLINGNESS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE FURTHERANCE OF OUR COMMON DEMOCRATIC AND HUMANITARIAN VALUES IN ITS SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ASEAN NATIONS AND ITS MASSIVE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE CARE OF THE INDO-CHINA REFUGEES. JAPAN, LIKE ALL OTHER NATIONS, MUST TRADE TO PROSPER, BUT THE CHARACTERIZATION OF JAPAN AS A "TRANSISTOR SALESMAN" <sup>to quote De Gaulle</sup> CONCERNED ONLY WITH ITS OWN ECONOMIC INTERESTS, WHICH NEVER WAS REALLY VALID, HAS ABSOLUTELY NO RELEVANCE TODAY.

IN SUM, I AM CONVINCED THAT THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN HAVE ENTERED THE 1980s WITH OUR RELATIONSHIP IN FUNDAMENTALLY GOOD SHAPE. KEEPING IT THAT WAY WILL REQUIRE THE CONTINUED ATTENTION OF GOVERNMENTS AS WELL AS PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE PACIFIC. WE NEED TO TAKE CARE NOT TO ALLOW TEMPORARY FRICTIONS, WHICH ARE INEVITABLE



IN A RELATIONSHIP THIS BROAD, TO OVERSHADOW OUR FUNDAMENTAL INTEREST IN CLOSE COLLABORATION. THERE WILL CONTINUE TO BE OBSTACLES TO U.S.-JAPAN COOPERATION, BUT I AM CONVINCED THAT WE WILL BE AS SUCCESSFUL IN OVERCOMING THE PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE AS WE WERE THOSE OF THE PAST. ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS YOURS MAKE A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO NARROWING THE GAPS IN MUTUAL PERCEPTION WHICH OFTEN FORM THE MOST DIFFICULT OBSTACLES TO U.S.-JAPAN COOPERATION. IF WE ALL CONTINUE TO POOL OUR ENERGIES AND INSIGHTS, I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT WE WILL SEE THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF AN EQUAL, MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL AND PRODUCTIVE PARTNERSHIP DURING THIS DECADE AND BEYOND.

SO THAT, IN BRIEF, IS HOW I SEE OUR RELATIONSHIP TODAY. I WANT TO STRESS THAT I THINK WE ARE IN GOOD SHAPE. WHAT WE SEEK IS MORE REAL DIALOGUE WITH THE EMPHASIS ON A WILLINGNESS TO LISTEN TO EACH OTHER. CERTAIN MISPERCEPTIONS AND MIS-UNDERSTANDINGS STILL REMAIN AND WE MUST MAKE MUTUAL EFFORTS TO MINIMIZE THEM AND TO MITIGATE THEIR EFFECTS. OUR PARTNERSHIP IS TOO IMPORTANT -- NOT ONLY FOR JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES, BUT ALSO FOR THE CONTINUED STABILITY AND PROSPERITY OF EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, TO BE OTHERWISE.

BEFORE COMING HERE MRS. MANSFIELD AND I WANTED TO DO SOME READING ABOUT THIS REGION AND ONE OF THE BOOKS WHICH WAS BROUGHT TO OUR ATTENTION WAS KANAZAWA, THE OTHER SIDE OF JAPAN, BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WHOM I UNDERSTAND MANY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY ARE FAMILIAR WITH -- RUTH STEVENS. THANKS




TO MISS STEVENS' BOOK AND YOUR GENEROUS HOSPITALITY, I HAVE BEEN IMPRESSED NOT ONLY BY KANAZAWA AS AN OLD AND TRADITIONAL JAPANESE CITY, FAMOUS FOR ITS ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS, BUT ALSO BY THE ROLE IT HAS PLAYED AND CONTINUES TO PLAY TODAY AS AN INTERNATIONAL CITY. JUST AS IN THE FEUDAL PERIOD WHEN THIS AREA WAS AN IMPORTANT GATEWAY FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF BUDDHISM AND CONTINENTAL CULTURE TO JAPAN, KANAZAWA IS AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF PEOPLE AND IDEAS FAR OUT OF PROPORTION TO ITS SIZE.

THIS IS TYPICAL OF CITIES SUCH AS KYOTO AND KANAZAWA WHICH ARE SO REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION OF JAPAN. WHILE YOUR CITY DRAWS SO MANY VISITORS FROM OTHER PARTS OF JAPAN AND FROM OVERSEAS, IT STILL PRESERVES THE TRADITIONAL CULTURE WHICH ATTRACTS THE VISITORS IN THE FIRST PLACE. I UNDERSTAND THAT MORE THAN FOUR MILLION PEOPLE VISIT KANAZAWA ANNUALLY -- MORE THAN TEN TIMES ITS OWN POPULATION AND AFTER SEEING THE SIGHTS AND MEETING THE PEOPLE HERE, MRS. MANSFIELD AND I CERTAINLY UNDERSTAND WHY.

YOUR SISTER CITY TIES WITH BUFFALO, NEW YORK, AMONG OTHERS IS ANOTHER MANIFESTATION OF KANAZAWA'S INTERNATIONAL THINKING. THE FACT THAT THIS CITY IS ALSO A REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL CENTER IS FURTHER TESTIMONY. FINALLY, THE EXISTENCE OF THIS HOKURIKU JAPAN-AMERICA CULTURAL SOCIETY IN KANAZAWA, WITH OVER 120 IMPORTANT BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS INTERESTED IN PARTICIPATING IN ACTIVITIES THAT PROMOTE OUR BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP IS THE BEST PROOF THAT KANAZAWA



IS TODAY, AS IN THE PAST, DEEPLY INVOLVED IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF PEOPLE AND IDEAS. OVER THE PAST TWENTY YEARS, I UNDERSTAND THAT YOUR SOCIETY HAS INDEPENDENTLY ARRANGED PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES TO FURTHER MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AND AMERICAN PEOPLE.

 I WANT TO CONGRATULATE THE HOKURIKU JAPAN-AMERICA CULTURAL SOCIETY ON ITS TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY AND EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION FOR ITS CONTINUING CONTRIBUTIONS TO JAPANESE-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP AND UNDERSTANDING.